1 (Case called)

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, please identify yourselves beginning with the plaintiff.

MR. RADINE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Michael Radine from Osen LLP.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Good afternoon, your Honor. William Friedman of Osen.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to both of you.

Could you just let me know, please, to whom I should be directing my attentions.

MR. KRAUSE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Andrew Krause for the U.S. Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: You are all welcome. I'm very interested in the case. And the joint letter, and I understand the parties' proposed schedule which makes sense to me, but this is a case in all candor, very different from other cases that I have. So I'd like to hear a little bit more about the factual background.

Mr. Radine, if I could just begin -- I think I understand what this case is about, because I read the complaint and all the materials, but I really want to make sure I understand it.

If you could just give me the cliff notes version of what it is you're trying to do.

MR. RADINE: Sure. Thank you, your Honor.

Our firm represents hundreds of U.S. soldiers and family members of U.S. soldiers who are killed or injured in terrorist attacks while serving in Iraq. We bring civil claims on their behalf against Iran which supported these terrorist attacks and is responsible for them, along with certain corporations that we allege helped Iran do that.

The first step in bringing these claims is attributing each terrorist attack to Iran. There are a few ways of doing it. One way is the use of a particular weapon, the explosively formed penetrator, EFP.

When it's found in Iraq, it's a signature weapon of Iranian involvement. It's a notorious weapon dating back to about World War II. It's sort of a sophisticated type of improvised explosive device.

High explosives packed into it explode in a trigger, and it fires a copper lining that as it's fired out, forms a slug that weighs several pounds, travels about a mile a second, and simply cuts right through an armored vehicle causing horrible, devastating damage to the men and women inside those vehicles.

It had a big role to play in Iraq and Afghanistan against our troops. It's been the subject of countless public government reports, press conferences, press releases, and nongovernmental news stories, articles, academic research, books, and so on. Their effect and how they work are

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well known. There are patents for them that are publicly accessible and so on.

For us to show that an EFP was used in a particular attack, we used, among other things, investigatory documents prepared by the military. So, after an attack occurs in Iraq, the military then arrives on scene. They investigate. They take pictures of the damaged vehicle. They write up their findings, and these reports, including their findings and these pictures, are often stored at U.S. Central Command.

So, to get these documents, we made FOIA requests for them to U.S. Central Command, after receiving what we felt was insufficient production, we brought the suit.

Since the commencement of it, I have to say both Cen. Comm. and especially Mr. Krause, have been exceedingly helpful in locating documents for us and producing documents. It's an ongoing process, and we're sharing additional terms to help them locate more documents and so on. We're hopeful that will lead to eventually a full production.

THE COURT: Or at least something that doesn't require additional litigation before me. Perhaps I'm just speaking from this side of the bench. I understand.

In terms of the request that you're making, Osen is able to make these simply as an entity? Can it just make these FOIA requests? Or is it your representation of the individuals who were effected by these matters who are family members of

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servicemen or I guess injured servicemen? How is it that you get the standing to bring this? Is it simply because you yourself, your firm, can make a FOIA request?

MR. RADINE: That's right.

THE COURT: So, even if you were not representing these individuals, you would be able to make these same requests?

MR. RADINE: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: And the schedule that you've given me seems aggressive but doable.

So is it your expectation that you and the government and Cent. Comm. Will be able to work out differences? Are there differences right now?

MR. RADINE: There is one other difference, aside from the scope of production, which, as I said, hopefully we'll be able to work out, and that relates to redactions that Cent.

Comm. has made in the documents that they've produced so far.

The redactions we don't contest all relate to the privacy of individuals and so on. But the redaction of interest to us is primarily redactions showing the damage caused by the EFP when it struck and penetrated into the vehicle. These are sometimes called strike points, and they help show that an EFP is what in fact hit the vehicle and what in fact caused the injuries therein.

Prior to the production to us, we've understand this

as public knowledge, how EFPs penetrate armor, how they hit armor. In a production that Cent. Comm. made to a different requestor but relating to one of the attacks that we made a request for, they made a production of all the relevant documents with no redaction to strike points whatsoever.

To us they've redacted some of these images, but even then, it's been very inconsistent. Of the 2,000 odd pages they produced to us so far, there are maybe -- and I'm estimating -- a couple hundred photos of vehicular damage. Of those, a significant portion -- again, I'm estimating. Maybe 30 percent -- of the image of the EFP strike point is not redacted.

In other cases, the redaction is not of what seems to us to be the material information such as the actual hole with the daylight coming through it which seems to us straightforward what an EFP does.

In some cases, they produced the same image twice.

Some of our requests overlap. In one case, the image is redacted. In another, it's not. There are other examples. I won't belabor the Court.

In some cases, they redacted information of minority at the time. They redacted the word "copper," which is important. It indicates that a copper lined EFP was used.

I'm estimating maybe 20 percent of the time the word would appear unredacted in the very next paragraph or on the next

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1 page.

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So these redactions -- there are two issues. One is the issue of whether it's withholding any information that has national security value to begin with.

Again, these weapons are well known. The armor is not particularly sophisticated armor. We're talking bold steel, ballistic glass. These aren't things that our enemies or the public have any challenge of learning about. There is nothing exotic here.

The extent to which this is important to Cent. Comm. in which they've disclosed these images to others, both in the FOIA context and in press releases and then disclosed them to us in dozens of these images, the result is that the redactions don't keep our troops any safer. The redactions don't keep this information from our enemies.

What they do is they keep the information that's specific to our clients that relates to the attacks that they were in away from our clients who are the only party really affected by these redactions.

We've sent this information, some examples, to

Mr. Krause. I know he's passed them on to Cent. Comm.

Hopefully they'll be able to work out something along those

lines, and hopefully they'll give it some more thought, but

that's our current concern, these redactions.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Is there anything else would you like me to know, sir?

MR. RADINE: I think that's it for the moment. The documents they produced have other helpful evidence, and we have other evidence showing that these EFPs were used in these attacks, but more evidence is helpful to us, especially with the number of clients involved in these attacks. So it's always helpful.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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Mr. Krause, I'd be happy to hear from you and your client. I'd be interested in the government's perspective with respect to the production of documents. I do understand if at this time you and your client are still working through or coming to a final decision about how and the extent to which you'll be producing this material.

MR. KRAUSE: That's correct, your Honor. The search process is ongoing. As Mr. Radine indicated, we've had a very, I think, productive and collaborative, iterative process of locating documents, going back, doing additional searches, sometimes based on additional information that's been provided by counsel that has yielded additional results in Cent. Comm.'s queries of its various databases. So that process is still ongoing.

We have a production that we anticipate making based on the schedule that we've laid out before Thanksgiving which will be another 900 pages or so, which is really another

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50 percent increase above and beyond what we've produced so far.

So documents are being located, and we're hopeful that we'll be able to at least deal with the adequacy of the search aspect of the case without need for further litigation.

It is possible ultimately that we may not locate all of the documents that counsel is looking for, but we will have further discussion about that and determine whether any briefing needs to be pursued on those issues.

With respect to the withholdings, that's something that we are sort of just starting to explore. Some of these additional examples that Mr. Radine has been provided have been provided in the last week or two. I have passed those along to my client.

with respect to one, I've recently learned of one example where Cent. Comm. did release information in response to a different FOIA request. My understanding currently is that the vehicle that was depicted in that image is an older type of vehicle that's not currently in use in the theater anymore. So that may have had a role in terms of what was and wasn't withheld.

As far as inconsistency in terms of what has been produced, certainly we'll take a look at those. I don't know that we've been provided with specific examples of those, but we'll do our best to reconcile those issues.

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As a general matter, I think that Cent. Comm. is concerned with ensuring that it doesn't provide information that could give adversaries against the United States any information about vulnerabilities in the vehicles that have been subject to the attacks.

That's fundamentally the purpose for the classification determination, and those classification determinations are pursuant to classification guides that are used routinely at Cent. Comm.

If we needed to brief those issues, that would essentially be the basis of the argument. We'll see how many of those issues remain after we go through what I hope will be another productive process to narrow the scope of those considerably.

THE COURT: Now, I'm not asking you to change the schedule that you've given me, but by the same token, I don't want to have a situation where I'm getting monthly requests for extensions because, despite everyone's best efforts, these materials could not be produced.

This is our initial pretrial conference, and normally, if you want to call what you're doing as fact discovery, I would normally give the parties approximately four months to get fact discovery done.

Is it your belief, Mr. Krause, that -- what I'm saying is all additional responsive documents will be released on or

before the 22nd of December.

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Is that doable, sir?

MR. KRAUSE: I don't think we say "all," your Honor.

THE COURT: I did put that word in there. I thank you. Why I say that is because there is a meet-and-confer and remaining issues in January that sort of presupposes that all but the withheld ones will be perused.

Am I mistaken?

MR. KRAUSE: I don't think that is necessarily the case. We have this set of 900 documents that will be produced by November. At this point, there are two sort of principal buckets, if you will, of additional documents.

One is a set of documents from a database that's known by the letters CEXC. That database has been queried.

Documents have been located. Cent. Comm. is in the process of extracting documents from that database. They're having some difficulty doing that for various technical reasons.

I'm not sure what the volume of documents will be from that data base. There will be additional documents. We expect or hope at least that we will be able to produce some or all of those documents by the December deadline.

Based on recent discussions with counsel, we have an additional 20 or so -- I think it's 19 referred to in the letter -- incidents for which we are conducting additional searches based on information that's been provided. Those

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searches are ongoing, and we hope to have by next week a sense of the volume of additional materials that would be responsive, based on those searches.

Depending on what the volume is, I'm not sure whether we'll be able to produce those all by December 22. It would be our hope to do that, but if it turns out to be an additional 8,900 pages of documents, it may not be possible to do all 900 pages in that timeframe because of the redaction issues involved.

There is also the additional category which is briefly alluded to in the letter of what we're referring to as casualty report documents.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. KRAUSE: These are documents -- as I understand plaintiffs' position, we've produced a couple of these as exemplar documents to see if these are documents that counsel are interested in and needs to have for purposes of its ongoing litigation.

We're prepared to produce those, but they're voluminous, and the types of redactions involved there are somewhat painstaking because they include lots of different names, not necessarily names of decedent's which wouldn't be subject to withholding under FOIA but names of other active military duty personnel who are involved, for example, in evacuation of the service member or treatment of the service

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member at a different hospital or military base. So there need to be a lot of different redactions there in order to withhold personally identifiable information.

We're involved in a process to try to figure out if there are ways to expedite the processing and release of those documents. We haven't necessarily provided for a production timetable for those here, but I actually am hopeful that the redactions in those documents wouldn't necessarily be issues that would have to be presented to the Court.

I don't think they're going to be issues that we can dispute because of the nature of the documents and the nature of the redactions. The one thing that we've briefly talked about is that when we have that meet-and-confer in January, proposing an additional schedule which at that point I think would allow us to propose a final production schedule and potentially, depending on where we are with things, with the Court's permission, set a briefing scheduling to deal with whatever substantive issues remain, even as Cen. Comm. is producing the casualty report documents so we don't necessarily delay the resolution of the substantive issue with respect to the withholding for the production of the casualty report documents which probably will not impact the withholding issue.

THE COURT: So I should expect a similarly detailed schedule in or about January.

MR. KRAUSE: Right. Our hope is that that will be the

last schedule, that we'll comply with the schedule as proposed.

I don't think we should need any extensions of those dates.

Then we propose the final schedule in January, which my hope would be a final production schedule as well as a briefing schedule for whatever issues need to be briefed at that point.

THE COURT: Let me just confirm with plaintiffs' counsel that you have that same understanding.

MR. RADINE: That's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: That is fine. For me, there is no case management plan to endorse. What I would do instead would be to endorse the schedule in your joint letter to me of the 2nd of November and then, for my own notes, just diary my schedule to anticipate receiving in or about the second half of January a second schedule and hopefully final schedule for the production of documents which may, as needed, include a schedule for briefing.

Am I correct?

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MR. RADINE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sounds great. Let me commend you for playing so nicely together but also for being so detailed in your communications with me.

I'm happy to let you handle the administration or sort of the progress in this case because you don't need my supervision, and it's the rare case when I can say that. So I